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The bill to smash industries and protect  
trusts is now in the hands of a conference  
committee.

After all, Debs was not a bigger man  
than the Fourth of July, as thousands of  
celebrations proved.

Providence furnished a day so perfect  
yesterday that Debs could only dim it a  
little about the edges.

The Sentinel is nearing that state of  
agitation in which it once said of the Su-  
preme Court of Indiana, "D-n their cow-  
ardly souls."

Much personal hatred of Governor Mat-  
thews hath driven the editor of the Sentinel  
mad. He no longer knows where he is at  
on any public question.

Debs stopped thousands of people from  
coming to Indianapolis yesterday to see  
the attractions, particularly those who  
were interested in the veteran picnic.

Thousands of homes in Indianapolis were  
decorated with national colors yesterday,  
some profusely, and all in that spirit of  
patriotism which means first obedience to  
law.

The total public debt on July 1 was \$89,-  
315,381, against \$83,968,076 on July 1, 1893,  
an increase during the year of more than \$6,-  
000,000. Was this what the people voted for  
in 1892?

It is but just to say that some of the  
few readers of the morning Anarchist, for-  
merly known as the Sentinel, are respecta-  
ble, lawabiding people, and are nowise in  
sympathy with the inflammatory utterances  
of that sheet.

Americans are a tolerant and long-suffer-  
ing people. In any other country the ap-  
pearance of an incendiary article like that  
in the Sentinel yesterday would have been  
followed by the casting of the writer into  
jail before night.

Tammany levies blackmail on the busi-  
ness of New York and the Democratic tar-  
iff tinkers levy blackmail on the business  
of the country. One exempts its special  
favorites and the other exempts the trusts.  
Where is the difference?

There is no great loss without some small  
gain; if Debs and the lawlessness which that  
person has inspired are the cause of much  
loss, they afforded texts for a good deal of  
talk which will last much longer than the  
average Fourth of July oration.

An Eastern mugwump organ remarks  
that "a curious fact about the Illinois De-  
mocratic convention was that Governor Alt-  
geld received a more emphatic indorsement  
than President Cleveland." That was nec-  
essary in order to insure the nomination  
of a mugwump for United States Senator.

It is not often that a public man strikes  
a keynote more distinctly than Senator  
Davis, of Minnesota, did in his stirring and  
patriotic reply to a request that he would  
vote to encourage lawlessness. He will be  
remembered for that ringing telegram as  
General Dix was for his famous "If any  
man attempts to haul down the American  
flag, shoot him on the spot."

Thirty years ago the stars and stripes  
was the emblem which stood for the au-  
thority of the federal government and for  
the establishment of freedom and law  
throughout the land. It was displayed from  
more thousands of homes yesterday than  
ever before on Independence day to pro-  
claim that more people believe in the social  
order of which it is the trade mark.

The strike has been well handled in this  
city. It is true the situation has not been  
very serious or threatening, but it has been  
sufficiently so to require thorough prepara-  
tion and vigilant care on the part of the  
authorities, and these have not been lack-  
ing. On no previous occasion when violence  
has been threatened or apprehended has  
the situation been so capably handled.

Debs and his followers would like to have  
the public believe that they believe there  
are not enough men to take their places  
and do their work in the railway service.  
Perhaps this is true, but if Debs and his  
A. R. U. would step off the right of way  
and go fishing for a few days the truth or  
falsity of the statement would be made  
plain. If Debs and his organization will do  
this, and men to do their work do not ap-  
pear, the railway managers will be very  
glad to recall the fishermen.

Dictator Debs is reported as saying that  
a settlement of the strike on a basis satis-  
factory to all concerned will be made by  
Saturday. If this means that the railroad  
managers are going to back down or yield  
anything to the demands of the strikers  
it will be a most unsatisfactory conclusion  
of the controversy. It will be a great mis-  
fortune for the country if the present strike  
is ended without a definite settlement of  
the question whether organized bodies  
of men can tie up railroad

travel and traffic and inflict irre-  
parable damage on business with im-  
punity. Those who have done this thing  
have perpetrated a great outrage on the  
public, and the railroad managers have no  
right to condone or compromise it. There  
will never be a better time than the present  
to settle the question whether the en-  
tire people are greater than a class, and  
whether we have a government of law or a  
mobocracy. There should be no compromise  
with Debsism.

## SUCCESSFUL FINANCIER.

While in New York, last week, Con-  
troller Trustler placed the last bonds of the  
city which will fall due for a year, thus  
closing one of the most successful negotia-  
tions of the city's securities to be found  
in its records. During 1893 his predecessor,  
due largely to the plotting of men in his  
own party, failed to complete the negotia-  
tion of a \$621,000 loan at 4 per cent. The  
matter drifted along until April, 1893, when  
he was called for a 4 per cent. loan to  
redeem \$621,000 7.30 bonds maturing July 1.  
When the bids were opened it was found  
that it would be much better to place the  
bonds at 4½ per cent. Consequently, none  
of the bids were accepted, a proposal for  
a 4½ per cent. bond was briefly advertised,  
and the bid of Stanton & Coffin accepted.  
Upon the deposit of a certified check with  
Mr. Frenzel for \$1,000, the contract was  
made and the bonds were prepared. The  
bidders found that they could not sell the  
securities, but they found a pretext which  
the court held sufficient for the return of  
the check to the bankers, so that what was  
an asset in the last report of ex-Controller  
Woolen became a bill of costs in the  
United States court.

When the Sullivan regime went out \$90,-  
000 of the bonds of the city had been in  
default nearly four months, and over \$100,-  
000 more were due early in the year. After  
some negotiation, a New York financial  
house consented to induce the holders of  
the city's overdue and defaulted 7.30 bonds  
to carry them along a year at some cost to  
the city. Financial papers in New York  
had heralded the default of the city of In-  
dianapolis to the world of investors, and  
those timid lenders who purchase munici-  
pal securities had written against this  
city the ominous words "in default," which  
to them is little better than "repudiated."  
When Mayor Denny and Controller Trustler  
came in, the prospect for placing \$90,000  
of defaulted bonds and \$100,000 soon due  
was dubious. In the money markets the  
Controller was met with the report of  
smirched credit. So opposed to having the  
city get rid of paying 7.3 per cent. interest  
were some persons in the city that they  
wrote anonymous articles to New York  
financial papers of a very pessimistic tone.  
The Controller was urged to advertise a  
4½ per cent. bond, on the ground that such  
a bond, having once failed, it would be im-  
possible to sell one at a lower rate of in-  
terest. Not accepting this advice, Controller  
Trustler advertised for bids for refunding  
\$109,500 7.30s falling due, at 4 per cent.  
These were taken by an Indianapolis house  
at par. He then asked for proposals for  
the \$90,000 of overdue bonds, and a home  
house negotiated them, paying \$10,187.50  
premium. There then remained the \$90,000,  
which fell due July 1. These were sold in  
New York at a premium of \$9,390. Thus  
Controller Trustler has sold \$1,09,500 of 4  
per cent. bonds for \$1,029,617.50, or \$20,117.50  
more than their face. If he had adopted  
the advice of many friends, he would have  
put a ½ per cent. bond on the market;  
the annual interest on \$1,000,000 would be  
\$5,047.50 more than on the bonds sold, which,  
for thirty years, without counting interest,  
would amount to \$151,425. In this saving of  
\$5,047.50 a year would be a sinking fund  
and invested, it would go quite a ways  
toward redeeming the 4 per cents. when  
they shall fall due. By the transaction the  
annual interest account of the city has been  
reduced from \$75,895.50 to \$60,380 or \$15,515.50.

The negotiation now completed so suc-  
cessfully in the face of so many serious  
obstacles is one upon which the Controller  
may be sincerely congratulated by the tax-  
payers and those interested in the financial  
standing of Indianapolis.

## DEBS AS A LEGISLATOR.

Dictator Debs was a member of the In-  
diana Legislature of 1885, elected as a  
Democrat and workmanlike candidate  
from Terre Haute. He wanted to be chair-  
man of the committee on railroads, but  
failed to get that position. He was, how-  
ever, made a member of the committee  
and chairman of the committee on cor-  
porations. He is remembered as a fussy  
member, remarkable more for his activity  
in trying to stir things up than for any  
achievement. As the Democratic member  
from Vigo county he was assigned by the  
Democratic caucus to the duty of placing  
Senator Voorhees in nomination for re-  
election. His speech on this occasion was  
highly eulogistic of Mr. Voorhees, who  
seemed to be Debs's beau ideal of a states-  
man. Following is an extract:

It cannot be expected that the people,  
however intelligent and sincere, will al-  
ways secure for themselves great respon-  
sibility men distinguished for talent, energy,  
courage and virtue, but such great and  
valuable service is often bestowed, and when  
obtained the people, if qualified to appre-  
ciate the blessing, will unite in a patriotic  
determination to perpetuate it. \* \* \* In  
the month of November, 1877, James D.  
Williams, then Governor of Indiana, ap-  
pointed Daniel W. Voorhees as the suc-  
cessor of Oliver P. Morton, deceased, to  
represent Indiana in the United States  
Senate. The name and fame of Morton  
had filled the land. His great abilities  
had made him the leader of his party in  
the Senate. It was thought to be no or-  
dinary responsibility to occupy the place  
made vacant by the death of Morton. It  
was deemed a herculean task to maintain  
the advanced position of the State, which  
the admirers of Mr. Morton claimed was  
due to his masterly powers, but, sir, I do  
not regret the truth of history when I  
speak that, as soon as opportunity offered,  
Mr. Voorhees came to the front in a  
speech which electrified the Nation by the  
profundity of its statesmanship, the majes-  
ty of its grasp and the overwhelming  
power of its arguments and eloquence.

There was a good deal more of this ful-  
some eulogy, and Mr. Voorhees was re-  
presented as the embodiment of all public  
and political virtues. The speech was not  
as flowery as the celebrated effort of Hon.  
J. H. Willard in nominating Voorhees on  
a later occasion, but the orator soared as  
high as his wings would carry him. He  
reached terra firma safely and remained  
there during the rest of the session, posing  
as a workmanlike and voting with the  
Democrats. A biographical sketch of him  
which has been going the rounds says  
"While in the Indiana Legislature he se-  
cured the passage of several laws in ad-

Interest of labor." This is not true. The  
only acts passed by the Legislature of  
1885 affecting labor were one amending  
the mechanics' lien law and one requiring  
corporations to pay their employees month-  
ly, and the record does not show that Debs  
had anything to do with either of these  
acts except to vote for them.

Debs was a workmanlike man, but he  
had been in politics for some years before  
his election to the Legislature, serving  
as city clerk of Terre Haute, and since  
that time he has been employed as editor  
of a monthly publication in the dissemina-  
tion of labor literature and in working up  
new organizations. In short, he has not  
been a workmanlike man in the common ac-  
ception of the term for nearly fifteen  
years past, having been for that length  
of time a politician, officeholder and agi-  
tator.

## A HUMILIATED STATESMAN.

The attitude in which Senator Allen has  
been placed before the country by the  
Democratic Senators who secured his vote  
for the sugar schedule and the whisky  
tax makes him an object of general ridic-  
ule. For weeks the champions of the  
Whisky and Sugar trusts dickered with  
him for his support. The tariff debate was  
delayed because Allen "wanted the earth,"  
but the earth Allen would have, so they  
permitted him to introduce amendments  
putting planned as well as sawed lumber  
and barbed wire upon the free list when  
the bill was in committee of the whole.  
This done, the Populist Senator was as  
solid for the trusts as Gorman, Brice or  
Voorhees. Two cents a pound added to the  
price of sugar, or more than a dollar a  
head for each of "my people," meaning  
the inhabitants of Nebraska, was of no  
account compared with the honor and power  
he would derive from advertising him-  
self as the Senator who wrested free  
planed lumber and free barbed wire from  
the hundreds of thousands of American citi-  
zens engaged in these industries, whereby  
a few farmers might pay a little less for  
Canadian lumber and British fence wire.

When the bill got to the Senate Mr.  
Allen, when his name was called, first led  
the Democratic column as it imposed the  
burden of the Sugar Trust upon the people  
and transferred the tax on whisky into the  
pockets of the "millionaire monopolists"  
who control the production of spirits.  
These safe, a separate vote was called  
upon Mr. Allen's free fence wire, which  
had been adopted in committee of the  
whole. When the roll was called Mr. Allen  
led off, but to his amazement, the Demo-  
cratic host did not follow in solid phalanx,  
but a third of them or more voted with  
the Republicans, and the Allen amendment  
was defeated and the vision of the Allen glory  
vanished. The duty proposed by the finance  
committee on barbed wire stood.

To say that statesman Allen was angry  
is an inadequate description of the Senator's  
condition. He was furious, beside himself  
with rage as he beat the air with his long  
arms and tore it in his thunderous anath-  
emas upon the Democrats who had  
tricked him before the country. He de-  
manded explanation, and was blandly told  
that his barbed-wire amendment had not  
been sanctioned by the Democrats of the  
finance committee, and for that reason  
Democrats were under no obligation to  
vote for it. "But did you not vote for it  
in committee?" he shouted. They had, but  
at that stage of the game they had not  
dove-tailed the sugar schedule and the  
whisky tax into the bill, and wanted the  
Allen and Kyle votes. The services of the  
Populist Senators no longer needed, Sen-  
ator Allen was shown how egregiously he  
had been tricked. While he shouted in rage  
the Senators who had tricked him smiled  
and the Republicans jeered. And now the  
people have the Sugar Trust burden to  
carry because two men who have been  
anathematizing monopolists as a business  
voted for it. Even to the last, when it  
was possible to kill the whole bill, Allen  
and Kyle sustained the measure. It will  
be a long time before the green-goods game  
which Brice, Gorman and Voorhees played  
upon Allen will be forgotten.

## AN ANARCHISTIC YAWP.

The Sentinel's chronic hostility to the  
enforcement of law and hatred of the ju-  
diciary has broken out again. It is never  
dormant for a great length of time. A  
few years ago, when the Supreme Court  
rendered a decision in a quasi-political case  
contrary to its wishes, it attacked the  
court in an editorial of which "Damn their  
cowardly souls" was the first sentence and  
keynote. When a movement was started  
for the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists  
it said editorially:

"The men who were hanged and the men  
now in the Illinois penitentiary for the  
Haymarket crime were the victims of the  
most flagrant judicial outrage in the annals  
of this Republic. It was the mob spirit  
that convicted them. It was a jury of cow-  
ards and lickspittles that brought in the  
verdict."

It had not a word of approval for Gov.  
Matthews in calling out the militia to sup-  
press violence during the recent coal-min-  
ers' strike, but it declared that "the people  
of Indiana have no occasion for self-glori-  
fication in the suppression of these troubles  
by armed force."

The latest outbreak of this apologist for  
lawlessness and defender of anarchy is di-  
rected against the judiciary. "In the pre-  
sent disturbed condition of affairs," it says,  
"federal judges seem to be running a race  
to see which of them can best serve the  
interest of corporations whose employees are  
engaged in a strike for what they seem to  
believe honestly is their due." The specu-  
fications under this charge are that Judge  
Woods recently went from this city to  
Chicago to add the weight of his decision  
to that of the district judge in a question  
of vital importance growing out of the  
strike, and that Judge Baker has expressed  
himself off the bench in regard to the pos-  
sibility of a certain construction of the law.

For these acts the judges are virtually  
charged with corruption in favoring cor-  
porations at the expense of individuals and  
the rich at the expense of the poor. "It is  
such conduct on the part of the judiciary,"  
says the Sentinel, "such fawning and cring-  
ing before the great corporate interests of  
the country that is weakening its influ-  
ence with the masses. Time was when the  
courts were the refuge of the poor and op-  
pressed. Time now is when, in a conflict  
between the oppressor and the oppressed,  
judgment for the former is rendered in ad-

vance." Nothing more incendiary than this  
has appeared in any American newspaper  
unless it may be in some Anarchist organ  
that does not come under the Journal's no-  
tice. It breathes the very spirit that shouted  
"Damn their cowardly souls" at the Su-  
preme Court, and which denounced the ju-  
diciary that convicted the Chicago Anarchists  
as "cowards and lickspittles."

Intelligent men will not be deceived by  
this attack upon the judiciary. The pre-  
tense that it is in the interest of a pure  
administration of law is false. It is in  
the interest of lawlessness. Judge Woods  
went to Chicago because his presence there  
was demanded by a grave public crisis,  
and his going was no indication of how he  
would decide the pending motion. Judge  
Baker's remarks were in the interest of  
law and order and in the line of judicial  
precedents. Their action and that of the  
federal judiciary generally should be com-  
mended rather than condemned, and no  
doubt it is by all except sympathizers with  
lawlessness and anarchy.

If the Sentinel really must work off its  
venom on somebody it should attack the  
administration at Washington. Every  
phase of the present strike has been made  
the subject of Cabinet discussion. What-  
ever may be said of Attorney-general Ol-  
ney nobody denies that he is a good  
lawyer. Secretary Gresham is an ex-judge  
and the President himself is a lawyer by  
profession. He and his Cabinet are a unit  
in regard to the legal aspects of the case.  
The Attorney-general has been in close  
communication with district attorneys and  
marshals, and while it is not to be sup-  
posed that there has been any attempt to  
dictate the action of courts, it is evident  
there is a perfect understanding between  
them and the executive branch of the gov-  
ernment. Not a step has been taken by  
any of the federal authorities that has not  
been practically dictated by Mr. Cleveland  
and his Cabinet. When the Sentinel attacks  
the judiciary it attacks the administration,  
which, for the time being, is the govern-  
ment.

## THE INDIANA PRESS.

The cause that requires the breaking of  
the laws, is not a good one.—Warsaw  
Tribune.

The consensus of public opinion is that  
the strike of the railroad men now on is  
ill advised, irrational and senseless.—Craw-  
fordsville Journal.

The first duty of the hour is to re-es-  
tablish the reign of the law and the authority  
of the government formed by the whole  
people.—Rushville Republican.

Of all the silly strikes on record, the  
sympathetic strike is the worst. The late  
strikes and the present Pullman strike  
are two of a kind.—Greencastle Ban-  
ner-Times.

By striking at this time the men will use  
up all savings they have, and when busi-  
ness improves and the Pullman company  
restores wages these men will not "be in  
it."—Evansville Standard.

This country can never be free as long as  
any class is powerful enough to violate its  
laws, and a government that is not strong  
enough to control the people is no gov-  
ernment.—Marion Chronicle.

Some people claim that the strike now on  
hands is a strike between capital and labor.  
The only answer to such a declaration is  
that it is not true. It is a strike between  
law and anarchy, and law must prevail.  
—Muncie Times.

The remark of Debs that failure of the  
strike he has inaugurated would mean the  
destruction of labor organizations is noth-  
ing but the mouthing of a demagogue. He  
is himself doing more to disrupt organized  
labor than all other causes combined.—New  
Albany Tribune.

How any body of American workmen  
can voluntarily surrender their self-con-  
trol and the control of their business af-  
fairs to a single individual, even if he be  
a man of sound judgment, which Debs is  
not, is the most inexplicable problem of  
the times.—Richmond Palladium.

Organized labor should be encouraged so  
long as it obeys the law and respects the  
rights of others; but anarchy is as much  
an enemy of civilization when it comes  
from organization and deliberation as from  
the spontaneous bitterness of a depraved  
and unorganized mob.—Richmond Item.

Strikes cost each side more than it is  
possible for either to gain, and hence in  
a purely business view they should cease.  
Let courts of arbitration be established  
which shall hear evidence and decide be-  
tween the employer and the employee, and  
let such decision be made final.—Richmond  
Independent.

The position of the Pullman strikers is  
that the right exists to force action of  
that kind for the benefit of employees,  
and that the consideration of profit or loss  
to the employer has nothing to do with the  
issue. The strike based upon the principle  
that an employer is bound to do business  
whether he wants to or not is certainly a  
novel one, to say the least.—Sheboygan  
Press.

A. G. Fosdyke, representing Attorney-  
general Green Smith, has collected all the  
funds due the State from township and  
school trustees in Wabash county under  
the recent Supreme Court decision. The  
officials reluctantly paid it over, but there  
was no alternative. It is stated that the  
county of Smith's cash in Wabash county  
was less than \$1,000, of which as his fee  
he retains \$1,000.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

In the present instance the strikers  
had been reasonable they would have had  
the support of press and public in bringing  
Pullman to terms, but the folly of extend-  
ing the crusade so that it involved all in-  
terests and crippled the business of the  
country destroyed every chance of a win-  
ning contest for the men and will eventu-  
ally result in leaving them in a far worse  
condition than when the trouble was first  
begun.—Lafayette Courier.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The sneer of a plutocrat.

"Have any luck fishing?"

"Yes, indeed. Caught all kinds of fish  
except strikers. I guess they were out on  
a strike."

An unpatriotic sneer.

"Did your daddy give you any fireworks  
fer de Fourth?"

"Naw. He told me to butt me head agin  
de lamp post 'I could see all kinds of  
stars, an' dey'd be all me own, too."

Chapple's Attitude.

He strolls through the street looking per-  
fectly sweet.

And serene in his fraction of mind;  
The only tie-up that can agitate him  
Is a necktie that crawls up behind.

At the Bar.

"Which will you take?" asked Yabsley.

"Beg pardon," replied Mudge, "but I  
think you are a little ungrammatical. You  
should say 'what will you take?'"

"No, I shouldn't. It is a dead sure thing  
that you will take either rye or bourbon."

## THOUGHTS ABOUT THE STRIKE.

A strike never did and never can accom-  
plish good.—Terence V. Powderly.

The strikers are afraid to take their cases  
to the courts, but the courts may get hold  
of them all the same.—New York Ad-  
vertiser.

People in general deserve inconvenience  
as long as they lazily abstain from all care  
of public interests until a strike occurs.  
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The tie-up of the Western railroads means  
decreased earnings for the railroads in  
every direction and less work for railroad  
men.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

If Senators and his family are in a  
row, why, on this account, should every  
other family in the city get one another  
by the ears? Let the Jones crowd fight it  
out, and let the rest of us mind our own  
business.—Western Christian Advocate.

There are many things that should be  
reformed in this land. But the first thing  
that has to be done, in order to gain that  
reform, is to make it plain that no man  
or set of men can seize the power to op-  
press this country by paralyzing the indus-  
tries or nullifying its laws.—Pittsburgh Dis-  
patch.

The present strike must fail, because  
it is at war with the laws of both  
State and Union; because it assails the  
unquestioned right of citizens to be employed

when they shall choose to accept labor, and  
because it unsettles the whole travel and  
commerce of the continent.—Philadelphia  
Times.

If law and order and common sense are  
to triumph, as assuredly they must, the  
American Railway Union may continue to  
exist, as no one objects to its existence on  
rational and conservative lines, but the  
policy which it has set up for the im-  
itation of capital, the terrorization of the  
country and even defiance of the au-  
thority of the government will have to be  
abandoned.—Washington Post.

The highest function of government is  
to protect the innocent from the guilty;  
and every man who attempts to interrupt  
public traffic and locomotion as a means of  
redressing his private grievances is a pub-  
lic enemy and an Anarchist, and should  
be treated accordingly. This is a simple  
and fundamental principle, without which  
personal liberty and free government could  
not exist.—Philadelphia Record.

The law should not be too nice or par-  
ticular in drawing an indictment against  
such a wholesale scandal as this fellow  
Debs. It should find a ready, certain way  
to bring him to book, and to make an ex-  
ample of him such as would deter all of  
his sort from defying the public safety,  
the law and bringing disgrace upon  
organized labor. Such knaves should be  
whipped at the cart's tail.—Philadelphia  
Post.

The men of the American Railway Union  
and their sympathizers are assailing their  
dearest rights, and they, too, will know  
it, although with them it may be when it  
is too late. By their disorderly appeal to  
force, however meritorious their cause, they  
have placed the liberty which is their only  
safeguard against injustice. However im-  
portant it may be to them to crush the  
law, they are not worth the sacrifice they are  
making.—Detroit Tribune.

## WEALERS CELEBRATE

Ludicrous and Spectacular Per-  
formance at Washington.

Carl Browne Disguises Himself as a  
Wounded Goddess of Liberty and  
"Expires" in Front of the Capitol.

CROKER IN TAMMANY HALL

The Ex-Boss Appears at the  
Braves' Annual Celebration.

Letter from Senator Hill—Monument  
Dedication—Exercises at Woodstock

—Mr. Stevenson to Southerners.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Coxey com-  
monwealers went through a spectacular  
performance of burying the "Goddess of  
Liberty" in front of the Capitol to-day. It  
was the sequel of the demonstration of  
May 1, when, according to Coxey and  
Browne, liberty was mortally wounded and  
lingered until she expired on the Fourth of  
July. Captain Austin and a force of ten  
mounted and twenty-six unmounted police-  
men were on hand with two patrol wagons.  
A small crowd was attracted by the novel  
performance. The commonwealers marched  
four abreast, 246 strong, with many ban-  
ners and devices. At their head rode Carl  
Browne, in a remarkable disguise. His  
beard had been removed and his face pow-  
dered. A wig of yellow hair fell to his  
waist. His arms were bare and powdered.  
A liberty cap was on his head and his body  
was wound with the emblematic garments  
of liberty. It was not intended that Browne  
should be known in the disguise; and the  
name of the Goddess was announced as  
"Sarah Elkhart, an Egyptian." After  
parading through Pennsylvania avenue the  
army formed company front around Peace  
monument, where Goddess Browne deliv-<